

working signposts through cellars and ruins in sudden rush by the British parties led by daring young officers until only the last remnant of the garrison was left.

The men of the Third Prussian Guard were starving, because all supplies had been cut off by the never ceasing barrage fire of the British guns. Without water and suffering the tortures of great thirst, they held out until human nature could no longer make resistance.

"The officers raised the signal of surrender and came over with 140 men, who held their hands up."

"The fighting had been savage, but now, when all was ended, the last of the German garrison received the honors of war. Some of our officers were then the respect due to great courage."

"They stuck splendidly, was the verdict of one of our men today."

FRENCH WIN AT VERDUN.

Counter Attack on East Bank of Meuse Gains More Ground.

PARIS, July 19.—The French counter attack in the Fleury sector, on the east bank of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, which has recovered some ground from the Germans in the past few days, was continued last night and made some progress in hand grenade fighting near the Chapel of Sainte Pline.

No activity is reported on the French front on the Somme, where the work of organizing the new French positions is going on.

Several German trenches south of Etresnes, on the southern bank of the Somme, were taken by the French Sixty prisoners were captured.

The German artillery on the left bank of the Somme, near the village of Etresnes, fired a bombardment today of the first and second French lines in the sector of Hill 304. No infantry attack has yet been reported. A German machine gun detachment, French advanced post at Les Eparges, at the foot of the heights of the Meuse, but was driven off.

The Germans attempted two surprise attacks against French advanced posts last night, one in the region of Paschendale, between Roulers and Ypres, and the other near Pezzy, north of the Aisne.

Both attacks were repulsed by the French fire.

One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the killing of 113 men by machine gunners and the capture of 113 men by British soldiers. The fort had resisted throughout the artillery bombardment and the infantry attack had been checked by machine gun fire.

By chance a French officer discovered that the terrible bombardment had made the fort vulnerable at one point and sent a second regiment of six sergeants, a corporal and four men, he led them on hands and knees through the long grass to the spot where he knew the machine gunners were hidden.

They reached their objective without the Germans learning of their approach.

Three Frenchmen leaped into the work and in a few minutes the machine gunners with the bayonet and throwing bombs which exploded in the dugout. The others remained ready to retreat if the attempt failed.

But the Germans, taken unawares, had no time to get their weapons, and surrendered almost without a show of fight. When the machine gunners were shot by a revolver fired pointblank by the commanding French officer, the Germans, 113 in all, came out of their shelters and threw up their hands.

The three French captives now began to feel nervous, as they saw no reason why the Germans should not fall upon them and exterminate them at the moment the other six hurried in. Their resolve crumbled and they followed the Germans, who believed that the machine gunners were followed by many others.

The German officers in the fort then threw down their arms and the entire garrison was marched to the French lines. Of the nine captives, four had not lost a man.

ARMY CHIEF CONFIDENT.

Robertson Again Thanks Overseas Dominions for Troops.

LONDON, July 19.—"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, in an interview today with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling and laughing?"

"Our troops are equal to the ready response of our fellow Britons in the overseas on the outbreak of the war," the General continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. The manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our allies have responded to the call of duty has surprised the enemy."

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad after all. Yes, they are still coming, and while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting at the front."

"The organized armies, at Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of military manhood produced in the New World."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the General to shake his head. "At other points," he said, "the question of human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked:

"The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to accomplish a remarkable task, but because of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is a thing which is probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners as they gradually raise the Niagara of shells as the infantry advances—a problem requiring greater skill than the infantry's distance increases."

"Any success of our cavalry is no surprise to us, as there are no men in any branch of the army who are not selected and trained or with higher traditions to live up to."

Sir William said that Great Britain has accomplished a remarkable task in reaching Germany's state of development in the art of war in two years of preparation and training.

"But it must be remembered," he said, "that England was not without war experience before the present conflict."

T Boat Sinks Italian Steamer.

LONDON, July 19.—A Lloyd's despatch from Algiers says the Italian steamer Angelo has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed.

The Greek steamship Evangelistria is believed to have been sunk.

The Angelo sailed from Wilmington, Del. June 4 for Spezia, Italy, reaching that port on June 25. She was 336 feet long and 5,500 tons.

The Evangelistria, 2,212 tons gross and 244 feet long, was owned in Syria. She was last reported on her arrival June 6 at Ravenna, Italy, from Barre.

WAR MOVES TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

London Announces Recapture of Ground Lost in the Longueval Sector.

BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

Vienna Asserts Russians Were Defeated in the Carpathian Foothills.

LONDON, July 19.—The official communication issued by the War Office today said:

North of the Somme heavy fighting is still in progress in the Longueval sector and in the vicinity of the village of Delville Wood. In both these places we have already regained most of the ground lost last night.

South of Delville Wood this afternoon was dispersed with our fire a large body of Germans making to attack the Waterlot Farm from the direction of Guillemont.

The official statement issued this afternoon follows:

The enemy's attack last night, the beginning of which already has been reported, was directed against our positions in the Longueval sector. Very large German reinforcements had been collected for this attack.

After an intense artillery fire, the first assault was delivered in dense masses about 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The fighting continued all night and was particularly violent in the vicinity of Delville Wood.

After suffering very heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville Wood, and also obtained footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The struggle in these areas is still violent.

Elsewhere the attack, including the capture of several small outposts, completely broke down under our fire. On the remainder of our front there were no events of importance.

French Take Somme Trenches.

PARIS, July 19.—The official communiqué issued by the War Office today said:

South of the Somme a small operation was carried out in the direction of the second trench and to make about sixty prisoners.

On the Verdun front a bombardment was carried out in the sector of the region of Hill 304 was carried out. There was intense artillery activity in the Fleury sector, but no capture of ground was reported.

A German aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our special anti-aircraft guns. The pilot was killed and the machine was taken prisoner.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon follows:

The night was calm over the greater part of the front. Two surprise attacks were repulsed. The Germans against small French posts, one in Belgium in the region of Paschendale, the other north of the Aisne, near Pezzy, were repulsed by our fire.

On the Verdun front east of the Meuse the artillery fighting continued, but there was no capture of ground. The German offensive in the region of the Aisne, near Pezzy, was repulsed by our fire.

Belgians Shell German Lines.

HAVE, via Paris, July 19.—The following official communiqué was issued by the Belgian War Office tonight:

Our batteries of all calibers carried out today a destructive bombardment of German works in the region of Boesinghe and Steenstraet. Reconnaissance operations established the complete covering of our works by the enemy's previous shelling north of Dixmude and in the direction of Het Sas.

German Rein Longueval.

BERLIN, via London, July 19.—The official statement issued by the German War Office today regarding the operations on the western front follows:

In the Somme district the village of Longueval and Delville Wood adjoining it were recaptured last night from the British, after fierce fighting, by the Magdeburg Sixteenth Infantry Regiment. In addition to heavy losses in dead and wounded the British lost eight officers and 280 men in prisoners and left a considerable number of machine guns and mortars.

Enemy attacks upon our positions north of Ovillers and against the southern edge of Pozieres were dispersed. At other points the British had the slightest success anywhere.

South of the Somme French local attacks failed to the north of Barzy-le-Comte and in the direction of the right bank of the Meuse. At other points the enemy continued his fruitless efforts to break our lines on Froides Terres ridge.

North of Ban de Sapt a German patrol enterprise was successful.

Russians Fall at Riga.

THE official statement regarding operations on the eastern front says:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. South and southwest of the city of Riga, the Russian repeated attacks by the Russians, delivered with strengthened forces, to break down, with extraordinarily heavy losses for the Russians.

The situation is unchanged. Numerous bombs were dropped with success by the Russian aircraft at the air stations at Horodziele and Pogorby, and on the Minsk-Branovichi line, which is filled with troop transports.

In places the artillery of the enemy was very active, especially on the Rostok and to the west and south-west.

Army group of Gen. von Bothmer. There were no special incidents.

Balkan front: There is nothing to report.

Riga Fighting Continues.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—The following official statement was issued by the Russian War Office this afternoon:

In the Riga front artillery engagements continued. At Lake Mieda our infantry and lake flotilla under Lieut. Olechewski made a surprise attack on the Germans in the night, throwing them into confusion. The Russian air men manifested great activity from the region south of the Delta to the Pskov marches.

The situation there was artillery fighting at many places.

Our columns have captured 85 Turkish rifles, more than 1,000 rounds, one heavy gun and five machine guns.

Russians Driven Over Pruth.

VIENNA, via London, July 19.—The official statement issued by the Austrian War Office today says:

Southwest of Delatin our troops drove back across the Pruth Russian detachments which had crossed to the western bank of the river.

The official Austro-Hungarian statement of July 16 says:

There were artillery engagements and skirmishes along the lower Vojussa (in Albania, to the north of Avion).

Italian front: Our positions in the district of Borcia were shelled heavily and uninterruptedly. Hostile aeroplanes bombed Vielleureux without success. In the Tofana district the Italians made repeated attacks which broke down.

Italians Gain on Costes.

ROME, July 19.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Office today follows:

On the night of July 17 there was intense artillery fire in the Ledro Valley. Strong enemy detachments attacked our line on Monte Pasubio, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

In the upper Poenna Valley our troops, after artillery preparation, repulsed their attacks on Corio del Conio. Our enemy's batteries did not reply to our bombardment, but afterwards began an intense gust of fire. We, however, succeeded in gaining new positions on the rocky slopes of the mountain.

Turks Capture Positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via London), July 19.—The official communiqué issued by the Turkish War Office today says:

Irak front. On the Euphrates sector our volunteers and flying columns made a successful surprise attack on an enemy camp and his communication line, capturing several vessels fully laden with provisions.

According to the latest advice from Rechad Pasha he has defeated in the neighborhood of Basorah English detachments and shot down and captured an English aeroplane.

Reports of successful military operations against the Italian in Tripoli and against the British in western Egypt prove that Nuri Bey Pasha, who is directing the operations of the Ottoman volunteers in these regions, is still active and has splendidly fulfilled his task.

During his last engagement with the Italians in the neighborhood of Misratah (on the Mediterranean in Tripoli), which terminated in the defeat of the Italians, he captured 200 officers and 6,000 soldiers and twenty-four guns. Misratah and Dejeid are in the hands of the volunteers. Between both places and the coast no Italians remain.

PLEA FOR LOW FOOD COST VAIN.

Premier Asquith Says He Won't Favor Maximum Price Plan.

LONDON, July 19.—Premier Asquith said today to a deputation from the Trades Union Congress, which wanted something done to lessen the price of food, that he was not disposed to attempt the introduction of maximum prices of foodstuffs, and doubted whether the experiment had been successful in Germany.

The night was calm over the greater part of the front. Two surprise attacks were repulsed. The Germans against small French posts, one in Belgium in the region of Paschendale, the other north of the Aisne, near Pezzy, were repulsed by our fire.

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BERLIN INSISTENT DRIVES ARE FUTILE

Daily Official Reports Seek to Calm Fears Felt by People at Home.

"ALL ATTACKS BROKEN" IN HANDS OF CONGRESS

Stress Is Laid on Fact That Germans Retain Initiative in Verdun Battle.

LONDON, July 19.—With a view to counteracting the gloomy impression made on the German people by the continued allied offensive, official reports are insisting that there is no danger, and that the British effort is bound to fail. This is an entirely new departure.

The following, issued by the Wolff Agency, is printed by the entire German press:

"The German command, unmoved by all the attacks of our enemies east and west, has maintained its original aim firmly and clearly in view. Not a single German soldier and not a single German gun have been driven from the battle area about Verdun. The battle continues at the will of the German command, its bloody and, for the German arms, successful course."

All Attacks Futile.

"If our enemies hoped at last to be able by the attacks of their armies of the air, the tanks, the heavy artillery and the heavy guns, to break through the German line, they will have been bitterly disappointed by the course of events after their brief initial successes."

All attacks against the German line have been repulsed. The German command is still in control of the situation. Our success at Verdun is a masterpiece of strategy because it once again compelling to all the world the strength and superiority of our arms and justifies Germany in regarding the military situation with the old trust and confidence.

Major Morant, writing in the *Illustrated London News*, says:

"The melting away of England's war strength is possible, but at present England lacks the will to make everything upon an effort to conquer by her own strength. So I expect that England will, at the present moment, as in Gallipoli, save a considerable portion of her forces from the great conflagration in the West."

Blume, writing in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, says:

"It is not impossible that the present offensive, like former attempts to break through the German line, will be a mere waste of time and money, and without immediate result than the repudiation by the attackers of their attempt to win success."

England's Probable Course.

It must, however, be supposed that the general situation does not make such a course and result probable. England especially probably feels the necessity of giving her allies at last unambiguous proof that she does not want to let them fight alone for her interests.

Col. J. L. J. in *Concorde*, the Socialist paper, says:

"The Allies' big offensive is of such a nature as to prevent the Central Empire from making use of the interior railway system which permitted them for nearly two years to demoralize their forces from one front to another as they chose."

The English have determined to place considerable armies at the front. The Russians have completed their lines by means of making use of the interior railway system which permitted them for nearly two years to demoralize their forces from one front to another as they chose."

German Vice-Chancellor Praises German Efforts There.

BERLIN, via London, July 19.—Warm commendation of the work done in Russian Poland by the Germans during the period of the offensive was given by Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior and Imperial Vice-Chancellor, today on his return from a visit to the front.

Dr. Helfferich, speaking to a member of the Overseas News Agency staff, contrasted the condition of the country under Russian rule with the conditions given by the Germans. Before the outbreak of the present war, he said, the Russians had neglected the country.

The German rule, he said, had brought about a complete change in the devastated territory and supplied cattle and seeds to the inhabitants, with the result that now one frequently could see herds of a hundred or more cattle, and fields of standing grain were on all sides.

Dr. Helfferich said he found schools everywhere, even at places where none had existed before. He said the Germans had done much to do away with the famine which was a plague on the Polish people, whose lectures were given in the Polish tongue, had a large number of students.

All nationalities, Dr. Helfferich said, received equal recognition with the white Russians and Lithuanians. Terrible suffering existed among the Jews when the Germans arrived, and in most towns they had been excluded from the schools by the Russians.

Dr. Helfferich pointed to what he characterized as absolute neglect of hygiene by the Russians, instancing the conditions of the city of Lodz, where there was no sanitary conveniences, no sewerage system and no water works, although the city was one of 500,000 inhabitants. Spotted typhoid was now being created in frequency of appearance, Dr. Helfferich declared, and cholera has been completely stamped out.

Other work done by the Germans consisted in the institution of self-governing counties and towns, the opening of town councils and the encouragement of the publication of a large number of newspapers in the Polish language, which the Russian Government a short time before had suppressed the last remaining newspaper in that language.

ALLEGED SERB PLOTTER HELD.

Col. Radovitch to Be Tried as Serajewo Accomplish.

AMSTERDAM, July 18, via London, July 19.—The *Coloque Gazette* of Vienna correspondent says the Serbian Col. Radovitch has been arrested in the concentration camp near Salzburg. Documents found in the Serbian State archives have led to his arrest. He was an accessory in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife at Serajewo, which was the immediate cause of the war.

The *Coloque* paper says Col. Radovitch has been lodged in the military prison at Salzburg to await trial before a military tribunal.

RAILROADS SEEK AID OF PRESIDENT

Ask Him to Have Operation of Clayton Act Provisions Postponed.

Petitioners Understand Matter Will Be Left to Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The aid of the President to bring about a delay in the enforcement of certain provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act was solicited today by representatives of the railroad executives' advisory committee, who called at the White House. The railroad men were Frank Turnbull, chairman of the committee, Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific and Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern.

President Wilson manifested interest in the situation, but the railroad representatives received the impression that the aid of the President would be in the form of a delay in the enforcement of the Clayton act provisions for two years work out the problem.

The railroad men took particular exception to the provision prohibiting dealing or entering into contracts with corporations, officials of which are connected with the railroad, except under rules formulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A plan that section 16 of the Clayton act be postponed in its operation until October 15, 1918, was made before the House Judiciary Committee today by Mr. Thom, acting as attorney for the railroad men.

Mr. Thom introduced a bill to this effect. This section provides that after October 15, 1918, all common carriers shall have complete jurisdiction in the operation of the act, and that no common carrier shall be liable for damages in excess of \$50,000 in one year if purchases are made from any firm, association or corporation in which the common carrier has an interest.

"Congress probably will come to the relief of the railroad men," said Mr. Thom, "but it is the intention of the Congress to take the matter up with the Interstate Commerce Commission at once, and unless there is some reason not to appear for refusing to extend the time the request made by the railroad men will be refused."

Section 16 provides the Interstate Commerce Commission shall prescribe regulations for the competitive bidding and sale of the property of a common carrier. Mr. Thom contended that such a system was unnecessary and would bring a great deal of trouble and expense to the railroad and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This section should be postponed in its operation until the investigation authorized in the railroad resolution is completed, said Mr. Thom. It was aimed to correct changes that may have existed in railroad circles many years ago and which do not exist today.

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SWEDEN MAKES NEW PROTEST TO BERLIN

Angry at Seizure by German Warship of British Ship in Territorial Waters.

Stockholm, via London, July 19.—The Swedish steamship Adams, 2,223 tons gross, was captured by a German destroyer off Åhus, Sweden, while on a voyage from Finland.

Sweden has made an official protest to Berlin. The Englishman at first refused to obey an order to steam east from shore, but the destroyer threatened the vessel with her guns and the captain was obliged to obey.

There has been frequent infringement of Sweden's neutrality by German and Russian cruisers, and the Government is endeavoring to protect its neutrality by ships but others where seizure is believed to have been made illegally.

Sweden protested recently to the Russian Government against the capture of the German steamer Worms on the coast of Sweden, which was taken in Swedish waters.

The Belgian steamer Ambiorix, which was captured by the Germans last August, has been released by the supreme prize court in Berlin, which cancelled the seizure of the steamer, and confirmed the contention of the Swedish Government in its protest that the steamer was taken in Swedish waters.

SEE OWNERSHIP FAR OFF.